

THE HERALD
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY
ELLIS & NOURSE.

TERMS.

Per annum, in advance, : : : \$2 00
In six months, : : : : : 2 50
Three copies, in advance, : : : 5 00

TO CLUBS

Of 10 the HERALD will be.....\$1 50 per copy
Of 20.....".....".....\$1 25
Of 30.....".....".....\$1 00
The money must always accompany the names of Club subscribers.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, ten lines or less, first insertion, \$0 75
Each subsequent insertion, 0 25
One square three months, \$4 00
" " six months, 4 00
" " twelve months, 8 00
Half column, one insertion, \$0 50
Half " " one year, 20 00
One column, one insertion, 9 00
One column, per annum, 35 00
Transient Advertising will be required to pay in advance. When a letter is sent to us, the name of the person to whom it is to be inserted must be stated, if not stated it will remain in the paper until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Those who advertise for six months or one year have the privilege of changing and renewing not exceeding once in the year.

We hope that above will be plain enough to be understood by all—and that all who advertise will act in accordance with our requirements, instead of trying for hours to lower our prices. The Foreman of the Office has no time to spend in bargaining—This is a just respect to persons who do not desire to do work cheaper for a close-fisted customer than for the liberal patrons, who are willing to let Printers live.

The HERALD has an extensive circulation, and business men will find it advantageous to make use of its columns as a means of communicating with the public generally.

CASH.

Since we have enlarged the BARDSTOWN HERALD our expenses have been considerably increased; we are therefore compelled to adopt the CASH SYSTEM. Our object in doing this, is to enable us to meet promptly the demands on us for CASH for Paper, Ink, Labor, Office rent, &c. Could we collect as we go, it would be better for us as well as for our customers. From those who advertise yearly we expect payments quarterly.

For all transient Job Work and Advertising, the money must be paid when the work is done—it is without exception.

Cards.

G. W. HITE. J. W. MUIR. T. M. HITE.

HITE, MUIR & HITE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

BARDSTOWN, KY.

Will attend to any business confided to them in Nelson and the surrounding counties, marl 3m

LIVERY STABLE,
BY
W. PAYNE & CO.,
ARCH STREET,
BARDSTOWN, KY.

This EXTENSIVE ESTABLISHMENT is now thoroughly furnished and ready for the accommodation of customers. Our

RIDING, BUGGY & HACK HORSES

ARE VERY SUPERIOR. WE HAVE

New Hacks, Buggies, and Harness, and feel fully confident that we can satisfy the most fastidious. Those who wish to take Pleasure Rides or Long Journeys, can be accommodated at All hours on Reasonable Terms;

Persons desiring STAGES, HACKS, &c., to attend Funeral Processions can always be supplied. Give us a call and you will find that we have one of the most extensive STABLES in the West.

JOHN PAYNE & CO.

LIFE INSURANCE.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LOUISIANA.

Parent Office No. 38 Camp Street N. Orleans, Permanent Fund \$200,000.

The remarkable prosperity and eminent success of this company afford an ample guarantee to persons desiring to secure the benefits of life insurance.

For Planters, Traders, and Steamboaters, who are accustomed South, are insurable without any extra charge for a climate permit, during the summer.

NEGRO'S INSURED AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES. Policies are issued and losses paid up to date at the LOUISVILLE GENERAL AGENT.

For all the Rates of Premiums and all information as to Life Insurance are furnished, free of charge, at the Agency in Bardstown, Ky.

SAMUEL CARPENTER, Jr., Agent.

J. T. McELVANEY, Medical Examiner.

Office on Main-st., nearly opposite the Mansion House. [Jan. 14. 1852-1-6m]

DR. J. T. McELVANEY,

DETERMINED to remain permanently in Bardstown, renders his professional services to the citizens of Bardstown and Nelson County, and the inhabitants of his Profession. He has taken the Office recently occupied by T. P. Linnison, Esq., and next door to the room occupied by McElvane & McCown, immediately opposite to the Mansion House, where he may be found at all times during the business hours of the day, unless professionally absent.

SAMUEL CARPENTER & SON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Bardstown, Ky.

SAM'L. CARPENTER has resumed the practice of Law, and will, in partnership with SAM'L. CARPENTER, Jr., practice in Nelson and the surrounding counties and the Court of Appeals. All business entrusted to their care promptly attended to. [Jan. 14. 1852-1-6m]

T. W. RILEY. F. B. MUIR.

RILEY & MUIR,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Will practice Law in the various Courts held in Louisville—the Court of Appeals, and in the Circuit Courts of Spencer, Nelson, Bullitt, Larue, Hardin and Meade Counties.

Office on Jefferson, between 5th and 6th.

Where one or both may always be found to give counsel or transact any business confided to them. [Jan. 14. 1852-1-6m]

T. W. RILEY. F. B. MUIR. J. C. BAILEY.

RILEY, MUIR, & BAILEY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

BARDSTOWN, KY.

Will practice Law in the Nelson Circuit and County Courts. Office, the same formerly occupied by Riley & Muir. They will give prompt and diligent attention to all business confided to them.

J. M. HEWETT, Operators.

marl 15'31.

FRESH supply received daily.

Cooked de

English Walnuts, Cream Nuts, Filberts, Almonds

as good as the market affords. For Sale Cheap at

McDONNALLS.

THE BARDSTOWN HERALD.

Devoted to Politics Literature, Science, Commerce and News.

ELLIS & NOURSE,

PROMPTORS.

JAMES D. NOURSE, EDITOR.

VOL. 2.]

BARDSTOWN, NELSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, MAY, 5, 1852.

[NO. 17.

JOB PRINTING.

We have, since the expiration of the first volume of our paper, made several necessary and handsome additions to our JOB OFFICE which will enable to get up our work in a style that cannot fail to please.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CARDS, BLANKS, BILL TICKETS, BILLS, POSERS, BILL HEADS, &c., &c.

will be printed on fine white or fancy paper, Black, Blue, or Red Ink, on short notice. We are determined to use all means within our power to please those who favor us with their patronage.

Come Give us a call.

THE SEARCH IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

Capt. Beaton, who was reported by the preceding European mail to have sailed in his little craft on his perilous voyage, had not, it now appears, broken ground on the 22nd ult., for on the evening of that day we find him at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, detailing the particulars of his plans. Sir Roderick Murchison was in the chair, and there were present several men of eminence, and some of the Arctic voyagers. One of the Journals before us says:

"Captain Beaton having given a general description of his steamer, the *Babel*, 250 tons, in which the vessel will be performed, the precautions used to enable the vessel to resist the pressure of the ice, the number of boats, among which is a life boat, and the general equipments, which are most complete, proceeded to detail the general features of his proposed expedition. He said that his crew would consist of twelve persons, and they should be provided with provisions for five years, giving each person one pound of meat without bone, and one pound and a half of bread, and other stores in proportion, which could be necessary, to be able to last seven years or even more. They were armed with carbines and pistols, and the general equipments, which he would bring with him, were Gracious heavens! it was Barbara.

A terrible clamor arose, and as I lay there I roared lustily too, seeing in addition to myself and the two chairs a lady stretched out on the floor, I felt persuaded that a shock of an earthquake must have taken place. To my great relief I soon discovered that no earthquake had caused this melancholy fall, but as already narrated, only a veal pasture.

We got up. The cousin treated the whole affair as an excellent joke; but I could have wept, may die, with shame and vexation. I went to the mantelpiece without one word of apology. I laughed too, and threw from time to time stolen glances at the cause of my misfortune.

At last we took our places at the table. The cousin was so gallant as to place me next to Barbara. I had rather have been situated near a volcano than at the side of the amiable and pretty creature. I felt most extraordinary sensations while thus in juxtaposition with my future bride. Of the assembled guests I ventured only to take a rapid glance at intervals.

Then was served round. Barbara offered me some—but how could I accept it? She herself was yet unprovided. Compliments were exchanged, and I already foresaw that some new evil would arise out of these civilities. Hence I became more and more pressing, and looking impudently into the face of my charmer forgot the plate altogether. The consequence was that I poured the burning soup into Barbara's lap and over her clothes, and in endeavoring hastily to withdraw it sent the remainder into my own lap, deluging alike my garments and my finger napkin. It was a fraternal division. I remember all as though it was but yesterday. It was crab soup.

Soup was served round. Barbara offered me some—but how could I accept it? She herself was yet unprovided. Compliments were exchanged, and I already foresaw that some new evil would arise out of these civilities. Hence I became more and more pressing, and looking impudently into the face of my charmer forgot the plate altogether. The consequence was that I poured the burning soup into Barbara's lap and over her clothes, and in endeavoring hastily to withdraw it sent the remainder into my own lap, deluging alike my garments and my finger napkin. It was a fraternal division. I remember all as though it was but yesterday. It was crab soup.

The charming Barbara left the table. I stammered out sundry apologies. The guests endeavored to console me and a fresh plate was handed to me. Meanwhile my pantaloons were steaming from an inundation. Barbara was obliged to change her dress. She soon returned, and I endeavored again and again to excuse myself as well as I could.

On perceiving that she smiled graciously, I felt somewhat reassured, and began to brush the cold perspiration from my face, of course not with my hand, but with my pocket kerchief.

Alas, amidst the accumulated disasters that had since occurred I had clean forgotten the ink business. In drying off the perspiration I rubbed in the ink so thoroughly, that on replacing the handkerchief in my pocket, the whole company were amazed to find me converted into a perfect blackamoor.

Tittering and roars of laughter succeeded. Politeness compelled me to join in the laugh and I did so heartily for some time without knowing why or wherefore until I found that some of the ladies were becoming alarmed at the blackness of my visage, and now for the first time, I perceived that my handkerchief had brought me into a fresh scrape, and what an appearance I must present.

In alarm I arose precipitately from the table, and commenced a retreat towards the kitchen in order to wash myself, and in so doing, for I had inadvertently buttoned a corner of the table napkin to my waistcoat, down came plates and dishes, boiled and roast meats, salad, spinach, bottles and salt cellars, flesh and fowl, knives and forks, spoons and glasses. All rushed after me with a fearful crashing and clatter. The guests, on witnessing all the good things withdrawn, and the delicacies on which they set their hearts come in full career after me, sat open-mouthed and stared at the spot with astonishment.

At first, on seeing the plates and dishes closely following on my heels, I could attribute the freak only to witchcraft; but the cousin springing with both foot on to it, together with the attaching button, away with a jerk, and brought me to a sense of my situation.

I sought as fast as my legs could carry me—not the kitchen—but the stairs, flew across the street, and did not halt till I reached my own chamber. For four long weeks not a soul did I admit to my presence, and from that day I never thought of matrimony without a sensation of giddiness, and as to large parties the bare idea brings a fit ofague.

I now laugh at my helplessness. But my history may serve to many, not indeed for an example, but for warning and instruction.

ALL

articles purchased of the

undermentioned

to be of as Good

quality as have any place in Bar-

april 27

McDONNALL

THE HERALD.

BARDSTOWN:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1852.

All communications addressed to the Editor must be pre-paid.

Single copies of the HERALD for sale at the Office. Price, 5 cents.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, ten lines or less, first insertion,	\$0.75
Each subsequent insertion,	.25
One square three months,	\$4.00
" six "	\$0.75
Half column, one insertion,	\$5.00
" one year,	\$30.00
One column, one insertion,	\$9.00
One column, per annum,	\$30.00

Transient Advertising will be accepted to put in advance of time it is to be inserted must be stated, if not stated it will remain in the paper until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Those who advertise for six months or one year have the privilege of changing and renewing their advertisements.

We hope that the above will be plain enough to be understood by all—and that all who advertise will act in accordance with our requirements, instead of trying for hours to lower our prices. The "Advertiser of the Ohio" has been in business so long, and is so much respected by persons we have no disposition to do work cheaper for a close-listed customer than for our liberal patrons, who are willing to let Printers live.

The HERALD has an extensive circulation, and business men will find it advantageous to make use of its columns as a means of communicating with the public generally.

CASH.

Since we have enlarged the BARDSTOWN HERALD our expenses have been considerably increased; we are therefore compelled to adopt the CASH SYSTEM. Our object in doing this, is to enable us to meet promptly the demands on us for CASH for Paper, Ink, Labor, Office rent, &c., &c. Could we collect as we do, it would be better for us as well as for our customers. From those who advertise yearly we expect payments quarterly.

For all transient Job Work and Advertising, the money must be paid when the work is done—this rule is without exception.

The continuation of our remarks on the philosophy of government is postponed until next week and will be found hereafter on the first side of our paper.

Any information tending to show that our Representative in Congress, Hon. Jas. W. Stone, is still in life, will be thankfully received by his constituents in these parts. We know that he left home for Washington about the beginning of last winter, since which time, so far as we can learn, nothing has been heard from him or of him by anybody in these diggings. We have received bushels of speeches and documents from other members of Congress, not one from him: Serious fears are entertained, that, like Sir John Franklin, he has entirely disappeared from the knowledge of mankind. Perhaps he disdains having anything to do with the proceeding of such a concern as the present Congress, which, it must be confessed, is for the most part a living Nelson representative government; still we should be glad to hear from him semi-occasionally at least, if it were merely for the satisfaction of knowing that he is still extant.

We had the pleasure of attending the May-day celebration by the young ladies of the Bardstown Female Academy. The weather was auspicious, and the cloudless sky, the balmy air, the rich golden sunshine glancing through the fresh green foliage of the trees, the gorgeous pillars of spring flowers, the elegant costume and appearance of the young ladies, especially the queen and her attendants, their sparkling, fanciful or humorous addresses, gracefully delivered, the inspiring music, and the brilliant display of female beauty and elegance in the audience, all conspired to render the occasion unusually delightful. A friend has furnished us with a full account of the celebration, which will be found in another column.

Dr. Charles Haynes, the swindler and bigamist, has been tried in the Circuit Court at Paducah for marrying a lady of that city while he had a wife living at Cincinnati, found guilty and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. The people were so much incensed against him that the Court had to appoint a guard to protect him from popular vengeance. Another extraordinary feature of the trial was that many of the witnesses were summoned by telephone.

There was a very heavy storm on Friday night along the Ohio. At Louisville several houses were damaged, and among them was the splendid block just above the Galt House, which lost a part of its roof. The roof and gable ends of a new house on Broadway were blown down, and in the lower part of the city a stable was entirely demolished and a horse killed.

At Leavenworth, Ia., no less than forty houses were destroyed, being about two thirds of the town; one man was killed and several persons wounded.

It will be seen by referring to our new advertisements that Messrs. Wilson & Nourse have bought the stock of Groceries of Messrs. Queen & Unseld which, in addition to their former stock, will enable them to supply their customers with every thing in their line.

Messrs. Nourse & Hackley have opened their large and extensive stock of Dry Goods, Bonnets, Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, &c., &c., and are now prepared to furnish all their friends, and the public generally, with all articles usually kept in such establishments.

Communication.

For the Bardstown Herald.
MAY-DAY CELEBRATION.

According to previous arrangements, the Young Ladies of the Bardstown Female Academy celebrated the First of May in their usually appropriate manner, a beautiful custom which they have observed for a number of years. The day was bright and cloudless, and the air mild and balmy. About 3 o'clock a large assemblage composed of the beauty and the fashion of Bardstown, had assembled to witness the ceremony.

Miss S., of Virginia, was chosen and crowned with a garland of flowers "Queen of the May," a selection evincing a high order of taste, if one could judge from her queenly and dignified manner and the grace with which she presided whilst receiving the homage of her subjects. To be chosen queen from amid such an array of beauty of grace and genius—from amid "flowers of all hues and smiling in their beauty" is no idle compliment and well did she deserve it, for

" Around her shone
The light of love, the purity of grace
The mind, the music breathing from her face—

Miss M.—Miss T.—Miss L.—and Miss D.—were her maids of honor, and performed their parts with great ease and dignity. Miss M.—and Miss L.—addressed the Queen in speech, of decided merit and ability which thrilled and delighted all with their force of style and beauty of sentiment. Miss M.—crowned the Queen, congratulated her on her exaltation, acknowledged her right to rule as one chosen for the lovely simplicity of her life and the beauty of her character, and promised her the loyalty and affections of her loving and devoted subjects—

" In her mien and in her face
And in her young boy's fair lightness
Nought could the 'raptured gazer trace
But Beauty's glow and Pleasure's brightness."

Miss T.—attracted the attention of all. She has "a form of light and life," and her manners and gestures are perfectly easy and natural.

Miss L.—, who is a native of Mississippi, "soft as her clime and sunny as her skies," presented the sceptre and delivered an address marked with beauty, elegance and brilliancy. She moved, "a bright particular star," radiant with loveliness and

" Garmented in light
From her own beauty."

Her grace of motion and of look, her symmetry of form and feature, cast a spell of witchery over every heart. The presentation was graceful and dignified—her style chaste and elegant, and her voice rich and "soft as music's own"—

" Her words had such a melting flow,
And spoke of truth so sweetly well,
They dropped like Heaven's serene snow,
And all was brightness where they fell."

Miss D.—gave the history of a "Discontented Flower."—She seemed like the creation of some bright dream—beautiful—beautiful.

Miss L.—, of Tennessee, had a very fine composition on the "Melodies of Nature;" and Miss F.—, with "her dark eye flashing like a sunlit gem," also recited a most beautiful composition on "Where does Beauty Dwell?"

Miss G.—enchanted the attention and riveted the gaze of all.—She has a face of exceeding pleasantness and brightness, always lighted with smiles, and

" A queenly form
Stately, and yet as graceful in its trend
As some Gazelle in its own native wild."

She repeated Amelia's beautiful poem entitled "The Rainbow," and although I have read and heard it read often, yet never before did I so fully realize its exquisite beauty.—The light beaming from her joyous eye, the music gushing from her lips and the animation of her expression won the admiration of every beholder:—

" She was like
A dream of poetry—that may not be
Written or told—exceedingly beautiful."

Miss S.—, Miss H.—, Miss B.—and others deserve more than a passing notice, but space forbids it. The performance concluded with the repetition of an amusing piece styled "Old Bachelor," which was decidedly pungent and pointed as the blushes of several single gentlemen plainly indicated.

Everything passed off in fine style. The performance was admirable, being tastefully conceived and elegantly executed. Such occasions are "bright star-gleams on life's silent river," and are always full of delight and interest. I have seldom spent an hour more agreeably, and the memory of that will linger with me for long years to come.

SPECTATOR.

We have received a book from Messrs. Booth & Blaucaignel, entitled *Wau-nan-gee*; or the *Massacre of Chicago*, a thrilling Tale of the Indian Wars of 1812, by Major Richardson.

EMIGRANTS FOR LIBERIA.—It is the design of the Kentucky Colonization Society to send emigrants from Kentucky to Liberia, between the 1st and 10th of January next. Already a number of applications have been made.—All persons desirous of going in that expedition will give the information to Rev. A. M. Cowan, Frankfort, Ky.

The papers published in the State, religious and secular, will favor a stain upon his great name. A letter of the New York correspondent of the Times, received by the last American mail, not only states that poor Kosuth's career is about over, but that

Extract from the London correspondence of the North American.

It is expected that the next bold step of Louis Napoleon will be to proclaim the Empire. Prince Louis addressed the Judges of the Superior Courts on Sunday last, when they took the oaths of allegiance, and he intimated that he was the legitimate successor of Napoleon, and had a right to the throne of France by birth! This doctrine of Imperial legitimacy caused a profound sensation in Paris. The correspondent of the Times writes that, if there existed any doubt about the Imperialist tendencies and hopes of the personage who is still, by courtesy, entitled the President of the French Republic, Louis Napoleon's short address to the magistracy would remove it;—the avowal of these tendencies has not come on the public unawares; nevertheless, no trifling sensation has been produced from the off-hand sort of manner in which the great principle of universal suffrage seems to be treated by Louis Napoleon.

It is not alone on the elections of '48 and '51 that he finds his claims to sovereignty. He is no longer the elect of the 10th or the 20th of December, but the legitimate successor of Napoleon by right of birth! The effect of this declaration in France and throughout Europe remains to be seen. It is supposed that on the 5th of May—the anniversary of the death of the Emperor—the empire will be proclaimed.—Whilst the eagle is spreading his wings, and preparing for a new ascent, the secret societies are trying to bind together their broken links in Paris. The pragmatism is once more attempted, and funds are raised for the purpose. The American expedition to Japan is alluded to in a letter which appeared in yesterday's Times. The writer is evidently an American, for he says that the United States will shortly exact the same gunpowder drama England played in '42 with China, "and we shall do it with less moderation. Already the Sandwich Islands, like ripe fruit, are falling into our hands. Other Pacific clusters are ready to be gathered. And then will come Japan, whose brilliant, opulent, and populous capital already glows on the eye of ambition, and inflames the heart of cupidity. We have finished up America, and as there is nothing to hope for in Europe, the eye of the nation is now bent on the ancient shores of Asia." The writer gives several reasons to justify the expedition to Japan, and says it should have been sent long ago, "to make inquisition for blood unrighteously shed by the Japanese." But he believes there may be a political object in the expedition, and that object refers to the next Presidential election, when the telegraph, announcing a great American naval victory off the coast of Japan, could be made a valuable adjunct in that great combat—the election.

EXCELLENCE NOT LIMITED BY STATION.

There is not a more common error of self-deception, than a habit of considering our stations in life so ill-suited to our powers, as to be unworthy of calling out a full and proper exercise of our virtues and talents.

As society is constituted, there cannot be many employments which demand very brilliant talents, or great delicacy of taste for their proper discharge. The great bulk of society is composed of plain, plodding men who move "right onwards" to the sober duties of their calling. At the same time, the universal good demands that those whom nature has greatly endowed should be called from the ordinary track to take up higher and more enabling duties. Austria has just lost one of her ablest statesmen. Prince Schwarzenberg, the Austrian Prime Minister, died at Vienna on Monday last. He was a leading man on the European political platform. After the revolutions of '48, which shook so many thrones, the Prime Minister of Austria became chief of the counter-revolution, and re-established order by military despotism. The Metternich policy of the last thirty years was everywhere adopted and rigorously enforced. He found Austria in the dust, weak and without resources, and he raised her to her former dignity, rank, and power. During the three to four years Prince Schwarzenberg held office, he met several extraordinary successes, although the Hungarian campaigns were a series of disasters, and Austria was compelled to ask assistance of Russia.

Great as were the talents of Schwarzenberg, he committed blunders and crimes in dealing with the Hungarian question; and, in short, neither his public nor his private character can be examined impartially without damaging his great name. He was a bully, a braggart, a hypocrite, and a debauchee. When at the Court of Great Britain, in 1830, he had a notorious liaison with the wife of a noble lord, and it was the subject of legal proceedings. Lord Ellenborough obtained a divorce from his wife by the unpardonable and scandalous conduct of Schwarzenberg.—Many of the English journalists pass lightly by his greatest crimes, they are so dazzled by the brilliant political history of the statesman. But Hungary will never forget the Austrian Minister's true character.

The news which reached London, via Plymouth, on Wednesday, of the total wreck of H. M. steamer *Birkhead* in February last, near Simon's Bay, has caused a most painful sensation. It is the most deplorable disaster that has occurred in late years to an ocean steamer, as several hundred human beings suddenly lost their lives. The *Birkhead* was one of the finest steamers ever built, having a speed of forty-seven days from Portsmouth to Simon's Bay. She had on board fourteen officers and four hundred and seventy-two men, to recruit the regiments now serving in Kaffirland. The steamer struck on a ledge of rocks which stretches out from Point Danger, and she filled immediately with water, broke adrift, and went down in twenty minutes. This appalling catastrophe happened on the 26th of February. According to the statement of the Assistant Surgeon of the steamer, it would appear that only about seventy persons were saved, out of six hundred and thirty souls.—The Cape Monitor of March 2d says, however, that there were six hundred and thirty-eight persons on board, one hundred and eighty-four were saved, and that four hundred and fifty-four persons were suddenly launched into the water.

The names of Kosuth and Mazzini were at one time "household words" in England, but, strange to say, now they are seldom mentioned. Mazzini has quarrelled with the French republican party in this country, and, it appears, Kosuth has lost friends in the United States. Kosuth's career in America was fully reported here when he first arrived there, but now no notice is taken of his speeches by the journalists. Kosuth's present unpopularity in the United States is much relished by the Times, which never allows any opportunity to pass without giving him a blow. Its correspondents in America, too, speak disparagingly of the Magyar, and faithfully report every incident connected with his tour in America which may tend to leave a stain upon his great name. A letter of the New York correspondent of the Times, received by the last American mail, not only states that poor Kosuth's career is about over, but that

A DESPERATE AFFRAY.

A gentleman who arrived in the stage from Danville, on Saturday night, gives us the particulars of a terrible affray which occurred in that town on Friday, between Joseph and Alfred Shelby on one part, and Frank Cowan on the other. The difficulty originated from an anonymous letter written to Miss Shelby, a young lady and sister of the Shelleys, who reside in Lincoln county. Cowan was charged with being the author of it, and wrote a letter to Miss Shelby to that effect. The charge however was persisted in, and the brothers Shelby threatened to cowhide Cowan. On Friday, Cowan passed Joseph Shelby standing in the street of Danville, and as he came up to him, Shelby pronounced Cowan a coward a damned coward. Cowan replied that he sought no difficulty, and passed on. After having gone a few paces, he looked back and saw Shelby draw a pistol. Cowan immediately turned round and drew a pistol, Shelby had a five barrel revolver and fired first. Cowan had three single barrel pistols. Shelby fired all his barrels, one taking effect in the fleshly part of Cowan's thigh. The 3d fire from Cowan took effect on Shelby, the ball passing on one side of his neck and out the other, lodging in his shirt. Shelby staggered in a store where his brother Alfred was and fell. The latter then seized a bowie-knife advanced on Cowan, and threw it at Cowan without effect. Cowan then pursued Alfred with a bowie-knife in hand when several persons then interfered and no further harm done. The parties are all young men.—Journal.

IMMENSITY OF LONDON.

Mr. Drew of the Gospel Banner, in one of his letters, attempts to convey an idea of the metropolis of the world thus:

"Take every incorporated city in the United States, with the population as I have them before me in the census of 1850, and run them all into one and the whole would make a city but half the size of London! Or let the reader in imagination, if he will, mark out before him a territory spacious enough to contain every man and child with every building, large and small, public and private, in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, all of New England being thus brought together, with sufficient compactness to constitute one continuous 'settlement,' and then he would have before him a city about as large, but by no means as splendid, as I now am. There are more common in the heart of London than Uncle Sam has offered to all the cities of the republic put together. London has a resident population of 2,500,000. At this moment there are in it more than three million souls. It covers an area of 14 miles wide, by 13 miles long, and has about 10,000 streets. The principle parks are St. James Park (57 acres) Green Park (56 acres) Victoria Park (300 acres) Greenwich Park (200 acres) besides innumerable squares and commons of considerable area and much beauty."

What a little Punctuality would do.

If Jerry Dilatory would pay us the two dollars he owes us, we would pay Mr. Drygoods the two dollars we owe him; he would pay Sam Vulcan for shoeing his horse; Sam would pay Bob Charcoal for his coal; Bob would pay Joe Axeman for his chopping; Joe would pay Jack Grist for his cornmeal; and Mr. Grist would pay Doctor Esculapius for the medicine that came so near 'getting down' his child; the Doctor would pay the Widow Broon for her washing; she would pay Bill Grocer the two dollars she owes him; Grocer would pay "Coke upon Lytcheton" his fee for council in the case of the State of Ohio vs. Bill Grocer; "Coke upon Lytcheton" could then go and pay Peter Crispin for the mending of his boots; Peter could then go and pay Tim Hystack the two dollars he owes him on the hay he bought of him last week, and Tim is such an honest soul that we know he would come right in and pay us the two dollars he owes us on subscription—and then we would buy a chicken, a dozen of eggs, a half bushel of cornmeal to make a "dodger," and we ourselves, individually, and our wife, and our "toddlin' ween things," would boast one splendid banquet once a year! and we would have a dime in our pocket, "baby in the cradle, end a little wife to rock it!"

But because Jerry Dilatory is not honest enough to pay—not one of those debts can be paid, and we cannot have the feast of "fat things" at all. Ah, Jerry Dilatory! You are the cause of all this trouble! You prevent all this happiness! It requires all our forbearance to keep from giving you "particular jesse." We feel as though we would like to take a scythe and mow down a ten acre field of such men.—They are excrescences on society, that mar its beauty and harmony, clog its energies, destroy its peace, and waste its substance.

Still, men are so, and we suppose they will remain so a little while yet; but we do hope there is a better time coming—a time when to owe a man and not pay him, will be considered akin to stealing—when all will adopt the Scriptural motto "Owe no man anything."

A witty young lady is Miss B. While listening to a very original and eloquent orator, a gentleman remarked of a particular passage that it was exceeding rare.—"Take de bet, den," said the negro, and he contrived to get the stubborn mule over the bridge. "I won dat quarter, any-way," said Jack.

"But how will you get your money?" said a man who had been close by unperceived.

"To-morrow," said Jack, "massa gib me a dollar to get corn for de mule, and I takes de quarter out."

"P. S. The rascal who perpetrated this crime left for California on Saturday last."

"It is said that words hurt nobody; nevertheless, Samson jawed a thousand Philistines to deafa."

Lola Montes and Moral Men.

The New York Mirror tells the following good story about the dashing, daring and eccentric Lola Montes:

When Lola was in Washington she received a good deal of attention from certain honorable gentlemen, who are numbered among the dignitaries of the nation. Several Senators called upon her at her lodgings at the Irvin House; and a certain daring member of the House gave her an airing on the avenue, in one of the most dashing turns-out of the city. The ostentation of her attention naturally excited some remark; and at an evening party a day or two after the display on the avenue, the honorable individual came up to a lady, who was conversing with a gentleman and said, somewhat severely, "he should like to hear any man consider his driving out the incomparable countess." The gentleman to whom this was evidently addressed, rather sarcastically remarked, "Sir, I do not think your reputation is injured in the least by your attention to Lola Montes."

A member of the press also called upon the fair Countess, when the conversation turned upon the American gentlemen. Mr. M.—said to her, "I suppose you prefer the society of intellectual men." "No, I do not," said said Lola; intellectual men are generally selfish, and fashionable men are always shallow. "What kind of men then do you like?" inquired Mr. M.—"Moral men," said Lola; at

THE HERALD
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY
ELLIS & NOURSE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1852.

Mr. R. P. Fowler is prepared to do all kinds of Plastering on short notice and terms to suit the times. See card in another part of to-day's paper.

Messrs. McKay & Metcalfe have received and opened a large and beautiful assortment of fashionable Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, &c., &c., to which they invite the attention of purchasers generally.

We have received the Owensboro' Gazette, a new whig paper, neatly printed and well edited.

The communication of an "Eccentric Philosopher" is unavoidably crowded out this week.

The Kentucky Cultivator is a monthly Agricultural paper just started at Cynthiana, Kentucky, by J. Atkinson. It is a quarto, well printed, and, so far as we can judge, well conducted, and certainly worth the price, which is \$1 a year to single subscribers, four copies \$3, and ten for \$5.

President Napoleon's Speech on the Adoption of the Constitution.

The following is the President's Speech:

"Messieurs les Sénateurs; Messieurs les Députés: The dictatorship that the people intrusted to me ceases from this day. It is with a feeling of real satisfaction that I come to proclaim here the realization of the Constitution; for my constant anxiety has not only to establish order, but to render it lasting.

"Thus, in 1810, when 6,000,000 of suffrages named me, in spite of the Constituent Assembly, I was not seduced by an elevation which would necessarily produce serious disturbances.

"It was equally easy for me to change the form of the government on the 13th of June, 1849; I would not do so.

"In fine, on the 2d of December, if personal considerations had prevailed over the grave interests of the country, I might at first have demanded a populous title of the people which they would not have refused me. I contented myself with that which I had.

"Consequently, when I borrow examples from the Consulate and Empire, it is because I find them there particularly stamped with nationality and grandeur. Being determined now, as before to everything for France, and nothing for myself, I should accept no modification of the present state of things, unless I was forced to do so by evident necessity. Whence can it arise? Solely from the conduct of parties. If they resign themselves, nothing shall be changed; but if, by their underhand intrigues, they endeavor to sap the basis of my Government, if in their blindness they contested the legitimacy of the popular election; if, finally, they endangered the future prospects of the country—then, and only then, it may be reasonable to demand from the people in the name of the repose of France, a new title which will irrevocably fix upon my head the power with which they invested me.

"In like manner, when, thanks to the assistance of some courageous men, thanks especially to the energetic attitude of the army, every danger was banished in a few hours, my first care was to demand institutions for the people. For a long time society resembled a pyramid attempted to be turned upside down, and set on its summit. I have replaced it on its base. Universal suffrage, the only source of right in such conjectures, was immediately re-established; authority regained its ascendancy; at length, France adopting the principal provisions of the Constitution I submitted to it, was allowed to create the political bodies whose influence and weight will be all the greater, as their functions would have been wisely regulated. Among political institutions those are in fact the only ones that endure, and which fix an equitable manner the limit at which each power ought to stop. There is no other way to arrive at a useful and beneficial application of liberty. The examples of such are not far distant from us. Why, in 1814, was the commencement of a parliamentary regime, in spite of all our reverses, seen with satisfaction? It was because the Emperor—let us not fear to avow it—had been, on account of the war, led into too absolute exercise of power. Why, on the contrary, in 1851, did France applaud the fall of that same parliamentary regime? It was because the Chamber abused the influence that had endangered the general equilibrium. In fine, why does France remain unmoved at the restrictions on the liberty of the press and of individuals? Because the one had degenerated into license, and the other in place of being the regular exercise of the right, had by odious excesses menaced the rights of all.

"That extreme danger, especially for Democracies, of incessantly seeing institutions ill defined, sacrifice by turn authority or liberty, was perfectly understood by our fathers half a century since, when, on issuing from the revolutionary storm, and after a fruitless essay of every kind of regime, they proclaimed the Constitution of the Year VIII., which served as a model for 1852. Doubtless it does not sanction all these liberties, to the abuse of which we were habituated, but it consecrates many of them. On the day after a revolution, the first of the guarantees for a people does not consist in the immovable use of the tribune and the press; it is the right of choosing the government that suits it. Now the French nation has given (perhaps for the first time) to the world the imposing spectacle of a great people voting in all liberty the form of its government. Thus, the Chief of the State, whom you have before you, is truly the expression of the popular will. And before me what do I see? Two Chambers—the one elected in virtue of the most liberal law existing in the world; the other named by me, it is true, but also independent, inasmuch as it is irremovable. Around me you observe men of known patriotism and merit, always ready to support me with their counsels, and to enlighten me on the necessities of the country.

"This Constitution, which, from this day forward, is to be put in execution, is not the work of a vain theory and of despotism; it is the work of experience and of reason. You will aid me, gentlemen, to consolidate, to extend, and to ameliorate it. I will communicate to the Senate and to the Corps Legisla-

tif the situation of the Republic. They will see there that confidence has been everywhere re-established; that labor has been resumed everywhere; and that, for the first time after a great political change, the public fortune has increased in place of diminishing. For the last four months it has been possible for my government to encourage many useful enterprises, to reward many services, to relieve much distress, even to elevate the position of the greatest number of the principal functionaries; and all that without increasing the taxes or decimating the budget, which are happy to present you in equilibrium.

"Such facts, and the attitude of Europe, which accepted the changes that have taken place with satisfaction, inspire us with a just hope of security for the future. For if peace is guaranteed at home it is equally so abroad. Foreign powers respect our independence; and we have every interest in preserving the most amicable relations with them. So long as the honor of France is not compromised, the duty of the Government shall be to carefully avoid all causes of preturbation in Europe, and to direct all our efforts towards the ameliorations which alone can procure comfort for the laborious classes, and secure the prosperity of the country.

"And now, gentlemen, at the moment when you are associating yourselves with my labors, I will explain to you frankly what my conduct shall be.

"It has been frequently repeated, when I was seen to re-establish the institutions and the recollections of the Empire, that I desired to re-establish the Empire itself. If such had been my constant anxiety, that transformation might have been accomplished long since. Neither means or opportunities have been wanting to me.

"Thus, in 1810, when 6,000,000 of suffrages named me, in spite of the Constituent Assembly, I was not seduced by an elevation which would necessarily produce serious disturbances.

"It was equally easy for me to change the form of the government on the 13th of June, 1849; I would not do so.

"In fine, on the 2d of December, if personal considerations had prevailed over the grave interests of the country, I might at first have demanded a populous title of the people which they would not have refused me. I contented myself with that which I had.

"Consequently, when I borrow examples from the Consulate and Empire, it is because I find them there particularly stamped with nationality and grandeur. Being determined now, as before to everything for France, and nothing for myself, I should accept no modification of the present state of things, unless I was forced to do so by evident necessity. Whence can it arise? Solely from the conduct of parties. If they resign themselves, nothing shall be changed; but if, by their underhand intrigues, they endeavor to sap the basis of my Government, if in their blindness they contested the legitimacy of the popular election; if, finally, they endangered the future prospects of the country—then, and only then, it may be reasonable to demand from the people in the name of the repose of France, a new title which will irrevocably fix upon my head the power with which they invested me.

"In like manner, when, thanks to the assistance of some courageous men, thanks especially to the energetic attitude of the army, every danger was banished in a few hours, my first care was to demand institutions for the people. For a long time society resembled a pyramid attempted to be turned upside down, and set on its summit. I have replaced it on its base. Universal suffrage, the only source of right in such conjectures, was immediately re-established; authority regained its ascendancy; at length, France adopting the principal provisions of the Constitution I submitted to it, was allowed to create the political bodies whose influence and weight will be all the greater, as their functions would have been wisely regulated. Among political institutions those are in fact the only ones that endure, and which fix an equitable manner the limit at which each power ought to stop. There is no other way to arrive at a useful and beneficial application of liberty. The examples of such are not far distant from us. Why, in 1814, was the commencement of a parliamentary regime, in spite of all our reverses, seen with satisfaction? It was because the Emperor—let us not fear to avow it—had been, on account of the war, led into too absolute exercise of power. Why, on the contrary, in 1851, did France applaud the fall of that same parliamentary regime? It was because the Chamber abused the influence that had endangered the general equilibrium. In fine, why does France remain unmoved at the restrictions on the liberty of the press and of individuals? Because the one had degenerated into license, and the other in place of being the regular exercise of the right, had by odious excesses menaced the rights of all.

"That extreme danger, especially for Democracies, of incessantly seeing institutions ill defined, sacrifice by turn authority or liberty, was perfectly understood by our fathers half a century since, when, on issuing from the revolutionary storm, and after a fruitless essay of every kind of regime, they proclaimed the Constitution of the Year VIII., which served as a model for 1852. Doubtless it does not sanction all these liberties, to the abuse of which we were habituated, but it consecrates many of them. On the day after a revolution, the first of the guarantees for a people does not consist in the immovable use of the tribune and the press; it is the right of choosing the government that suits it. Now the French nation has given (perhaps for the first time) to the world the imposing spectacle of a great people voting in all liberty the form of its government. Thus, the Chief of the State, whom you have before you, is truly the expression of the popular will. And before me what do I see? Two Chambers—the one elected in virtue of the most liberal law existing in the world; the other named by me, it is true, but also independent, inasmuch as it is irremovable. Around me you observe men of known patriotism and merit, always ready to support me with their counsels, and to enlighten me on the necessities of the country.

"This Constitution, which, from this day forward, is to be put in execution, is not the work of a vain theory and of despotism; it is the work of experience and of reason. You will aid me, gentlemen, to consolidate, to extend, and to ameliorate it. I will communicate to the Senate and to the Corps Legisla-

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

"By request, the Rev. W. McCALLAN will preach on the following text at the Methodist Church, on Thursday evening, 6th inst., at 7 o'clock.

TEXT.—Matthew, 16, 18. "And I say unto thee, that thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."

Commercial.

LOUISVILLE PRICES CURRENT.

Louisville, May 4.

BAGGING—Per yard.....12c 12½c

BALE ROPE—lb.....5¢ 6¢

COTTON—Firm.....6, 7 and 8

COAL—Pebbles.....14¢ 15

FLOUR—Per barrel.....\$3.00±\$3.60

CORN—Per Bushel.....30¢

WHEAT—.....69

OATS—.....25¢

DRIED PEACHES—Per Bushel.....\$3.00

FISH—Mackerel No. 1, per barrel.....\$13.50

.....No. 2.....\$10.00

.....No. 3.....\$7.80±\$8.00

SUGAR—Per pound.....5¢ 3½¢

MOLASSES—Plantation per gallon.....30¢±31

.....Sugar House.....42¢

COFFEE—Per pound.....10½¢ 11½¢

RICE—.....4½¢

CHEESE—.....8¢

SALT—Per bushel.....27

HIDES—Green per pound.....3½¢

.....Dry Salted.....9¢

HEMP—Per ton.....8.75±\$8.00

IRON—Bar.....\$2.35±\$2.4

LEAD—Per pound.....5¢

NAILS—Per kg.....\$2.75±\$4.00

TURPENTINE—Per gallon.....50¢

PINESEED OIL—.....70

CASTOR—.....\$0.80±\$1.00

LARD—.....65¢ 70

SPERM—.....\$1.50±\$1.60

TANNER'S OIL—Per barrel.....\$0.90±\$1.20

ONIONS—.....\$1.40±\$1.50

POTATOES—Per barrel.....\$1.00±\$1.40

PORK—Moss.....\$1.60±\$1.75

.....N. O.\$1.50

.....Rump.....\$1.30±\$1.50

BACON—Shoulders per pound.....7 4½ 7 1½

.....Sides, ribbed.....9 ½

.....Cleat.....10

.....Hams.....9 ½

LARD—.....10½

FEATHERS—.....30¢±33

BEESWAX—.....20¢

SEEDS—Clover per bushel.....85 50

.....Timothy.....\$2.50±\$2.75

Flax.....90±\$1

TOBACCO—.....\$1.75±\$1.75

.....Choice old leaf.....6.50±\$8.00

WOOL—Clean washed per pound.....25±27

.....In Grease.....14½

BEEF—Per pound.....4½¢ 4½

HOOS—Gross per pound.....4½¢

R. P. FOWLER.

New Advertisements.

PLASTERING.

I AM now permanently situated in Bardstown and keep constantly on hand materials prepared for the Plastering business, and will execute jobs at the shortest notice.

May 5 '52—fr

R. P. FOWLER.

To the Lovers of GOOD THINGS.

THE warm season is fast approaching and good things will be prepared in a few days, suited to the season, such as Ice Cream—Soda Water, and every article of superior quality in the confectionary line. Frequent calls from the ladies and gentlemen are earnestly solicited. Nothing offensive shall be permitted. Give me a call. McDONNALL.

Why will you Suffer?

EVER thankful for past favors I also solicit a countenance—I promise to relieve a portion of the suffering of my customers by curing their corns, gout, &c. I can cure them beyond doubt. Enquire of D. S. Slaughter, Esq., and many others.

Give me a call. McDONNALL.

may 5

McDONNALL.

WEDDING PARTIES AND FAMILIES furnished with Ice Cream cheap by the gallon, may 5

McDONNALL.

French, English and American

DRY GOODS;

Plain; Black and Fancy Silks; Printed Garlands

Silk Barriers; Barage Drapery; Linings; Prints; &c., &c.; Gloves and Hosiery

of every description; SILK, Gossamer and Straw Bonnets; Cape Shawls, &c., &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN

We have a full stock of Twosols; Cottons; Linen Goods and Worships; Manton; Plain; Cambric; Satin; and Palm Leaf Hats, &c. We keep also Hardware, Queenware, Glassware, Boots, Shoes, GROCERIES &c.; together with an immense variety of Goods usually kept in stores. We purchase and the purchasers of Goods generally, one and all, are welcome to call and purchase before purchasing elsewhere, having determined to sell at prices unusually low. MCKAY & METCALFE.

That we always keep on hand a large supply of

COFFEE and TEAS;

a large lot of WAXES of the best quality.

WANTED

all the BACON, BUTTER and EGGS we can get; a lot new FLOUR BARRE

THE HERALD.

INTERESTING VARIETIES.

OREGON.—Hon. Anson Dart, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon, has written the following letter, descriptive of things in that country:

"Oregon, spoken of as a whole, is an open prairie country, without fence. Still, all that part of it lying west of the Cascade mountains is perhaps three-fourths of it covered thickly with timber, growing very tall and straight; it is mostly a species of fir. There is much white cedar; some yellow pine; no white pine. The soil is very good for wheat and other grains—corn excepted—as well as for fruit of every kind that will grow in the northern climate. The prospects for the farmers in Oregon are better than in any other portion of the country with which I am acquainted. In short, labor of every kind commands high prices.—There are, nevertheless, many that are idle in the towns, such as doctors, lawyers, clerks, speculators and gamblers. Talented lawyers, however, are doing well. The mercantile business is everywhere overdone—large quantities of goods sold at auction in San Francisco, California, are daily shipped to Oregon, and there sold far less, in many cases, than the same could be bought for in New York. Besides this, large cargoes of goods are sent there by eastern shippers, and sold at ruinous losses to the owners. As soon as the merchants of Oregon are permitted to order the goods that are wanted in the country, then, and not till then, will a healthy state of things exist, connected with merchandise."

The lumber business is of immense value to Oregon. Say to your friend from Maine that persons, well acquainted with saw mills, who are willing to work, will do well there. The water power of Oregon is immense—it is greater, I think, than that of any State in the Union. On the large streams, however, it is very expensive in using it on account of the great rise and fall in those streams in the rainy and dry seasons. The present number of saw-mills in Oregon is about one hundred. There are no flouring mills although there are one or two that cost enough to be good. Large quantities of flour and potatoes are sent to California from Oregon, as well as immense numbers of hogs and poultry besides butter and eggs are items in their exports. The climate of Oregon is more mild than any other part of the United States, in the same latitude. There was no snow or freezing weather last winter. The grass was green all winter, and cattle were in better condition in the spring than in the fall before; and this, too, without food, except grass. Hundreds of thousands of horses are raised in upper Oregon, without ever tasting any other food except grass. My time will not allow me to go into further detail, only to say that the cost of going to Oregon is considerable, either in time or money. It takes about five months to go by land, and about forty days by the steamers; first cabin passage costs about five hundred dollars, steerage about three hundred. The mail-steamer goes once in two weeks from San Francisco to Oregon and back.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—The London Herald, received by the steamer Baltic, gives extracts from notes made by an English gentleman "of interviews with ministers and statesmen in France," which put a new aspect upon the state of affairs in that country.—We give one extract as a matter of general interest:
Shortly after my arrival in Paris, I had an interview with M. de Persigny, the Minister of the Interior. M. de Persigny is the confidential friend of the President, whom for years he has followed through all his fortunes with a fidelity rarely to be equalled. M. de Persigny spoke with surprise of the preparations for the defence against an invasion which were being made up in England.
"Do you suppose, then?" I asked, "that these preparations are unnecessary?"
"Certainly," he said, as far as an invasion on the part of France is concerned, they are perfectly unnecessary. I give you my solemn word of honor, that neither the Prince-President nor his ministers have the slightest idea of going to war with England, or indeed with any other country."
My interview with M. de Persigny lasted a long time, and the following is the substance of what he said.
The Prince President and the government of France are anxious to be on terms of the closest alliance with England. An alliance of France and the despotic powers of Europe is at present more difficult than ever. An abyss exists between France and all absolutist governments. The Prince President will not hold much longer the extraordinary powers with which he is at present invested. France will advocate a political and social progression, and so alliance with England is, therefore, the only one suitable for this country, under such circumstances. There is no desire for war either in the army or amongst the people. It is true that the tone of the English press might have irritated the army and the people to a great extent. But the censorship forbids the translation of these articles, and they therefore happily remain unknown in France. In acting thus, the French government could scarcely give a better proof of its desire to remain on friendly terms with England.—The army and the great mass of the French people are devoted to the prince president. The peasantry of France have the same devotion for the name of Napoleon as the Highlanders of Scotland once had for the Stuarts. In every cabin in France you will find a bust or portrait of the Emperor, and besides it the stripes of a sergeant, epaulettes of an officer, or the sword of a general, for the officers, generals, and Marshals of France sprang from peasantry. Napoleon's name is to them a talisman.

A lady being asked her opinion about moustaches, replied, "I always set my face against them."

PETER THE GREAT.—Peter no sooner saw himself in possession of the sovereignity which was his due, than he commenced his regeneration of Russia. As a preliminary to his great work, he vanquished his own feelings and habits. Having been accustomed to idleness and riotous living, he became laborious and frugal; having been brought up in comparative ignorance, he became most diligent in acquiring knowledge. Nay, he even overcame his constitutional antipathies. He was by nature afraid of water—this feeling was so strong that he was accustomed to be covered by a cold perspiration, and even to fall into convulsions, in crossing a rivulet—yet he ended in becoming an experienced mariner, & in even finding a pleasure in being both in and on the water. This was accomplished by throwing himself every morning into cold bath, till his horror of the element had abated. Another determination on the part of Peter, in his plan for the civilization of Russia, and which proved of essential service to him, was that of becoming himself, in the first place, acquainted with all the arts and improvements which he designed to introduce into his country. This he felt to be necessary, in consequence of the universal ignorance of all his subjects upon these matters. It was this determination which made him labor in the dockyards of St. Petersburg, and led him to take lessons in different trades.

MELANCHOLY MISAPPREHENSION.—A friend of ours who is just now occupying a position exactly in the eye of the Chicago theatrical public, was to whom a 'typo' and a part of his duty was to make up the forms of a daily paper; angle, arrange the articles in proper order,

It so happened that one day a notice of the death of a child was handed in for publication, with the passage of scripture appended "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not."

Marrying again in marriage, was then and there, as now and here the fashion: a young couple had been following it, and their happiness duly announced to the rest of mankind.

The "matter" was unfortunately transposed, to read thus.

MARRIED.

On the ——by the ——Mr. —— to Miss. ——"Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

O YES! ATTENTION!!

THOSE who want a fine CARRIAGE OR BUGGY, will wake up the very fellows, when they call on T. & D. Glesner, Bardstown, Ky., 3 doors North of the Baptist Church.

We have on hand at present, entirely complete, several Rockaway Carriages and light Buggies; and will continue to furnish a very superior quality of every description of New Work.

ALSO—Repairing done on reasonable terms and short notice.

T. & D. GLENSNER.

Feb. 11, 1852.—4.

RAUH & BROTHER

MOST RESPECTFULLY INFORM their friends, customers, and the public in general, that they have just opened their new stock of ready made

CLOTHING, the most extensive and best selected ever brought to this city, which they will sell on terms to give perfect satisfaction, for quality as well as prices; our facilities being immense, owing to our long experience in the trade and to regular arrangements which we have made with parties in the principal European markets, by which we are enabled to obtain our goods direct from them, and all our American fabrics are from the first hands.

As our manufacturing is done on the cash principle, and superintended directly by one of our firm, we can safely promise that all the Clothing which goes from our house, shall be equal to any in the western country. Our general stock comprises all styles of

COATS, PANTALOONS, VESTS, STANDING COLLARS, HAND-KERCHIEFS, UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, HATS, CAPS, SHOES, TRUNKS,

and all articles usually kept in gentlemen's furnishing houses. In addition to which we have a good stock of Boys' Clothing.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere, as we are pretty sanguine of our ability to supply them on as good terms as those they can obtain in Louisville or where else. Therefore, call and satisfy yourselves.

We have also received the greatest part of our new stock of

SPRING & SUMMER FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

consisting of Dress Silks, Black and Fancy; Bobbins; Barege de Paris; Lawns; Ginghams; English and American Prints; Ribbons; Jacquets, plain and figured; Swiss Moussins; Indian Linen; Bishop and Victoria Lawns; Silk and Cotton Thread; Laces and Edgings; Kid Silk, Linen and Cotton Gloves; Hosiery, Tuk and other Combs; and a good many more articles, too tedious to mention, all of which we will sell at our well known low prices, not stopping for large profits; but holding to our motto, "A nimir penny is better than a slow shilling."

RAUH & BROTHER.

East side of Main Street, Second door from the Court House.

SPRING & SUMMER FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Fruits, Flour, Nails, &c., which we will sell for cash, or will take in exchange all kinds of Cash Produce. We will pay cash for Bacon and Lard.

We wish our friends and acquaintances to give us call.

WILSON & NOURSE.

SPRING & SUMMER FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Fruits, Flour, Nails, &c., which we will sell for cash, or will take in exchange all kinds of Cash Produce. We will pay cash for Bacon and Lard.

We wish our friends and acquaintances to give us call.

WILSON & NOURSE.

SPRING & SUMMER FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Fruits, Flour, Nails, &c., which we will sell for cash, or will take in exchange all kinds of Cash Produce. We will pay cash for Bacon and Lard.

We wish our friends and acquaintances to give us call.

WILSON & NOURSE.

SPRING & SUMMER FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Fruits, Flour, Nails, &c., which we will sell for cash, or will take in exchange all kinds of Cash Produce. We will pay cash for Bacon and Lard.

We wish our friends and acquaintances to give us call.

WILSON & NOURSE.

SPRING & SUMMER FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Fruits, Flour, Nails, &c., which we will sell for cash, or will take in exchange all kinds of Cash Produce. We will pay cash for Bacon and Lard.

We wish our friends and acquaintances to give us call.

WILSON & NOURSE.

SPRING & SUMMER FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Fruits, Flour, Nails, &c., which we will sell for cash, or will take in exchange all kinds of Cash Produce. We will pay cash for Bacon and Lard.

We wish our friends and acquaintances to give us call.

WILSON & NOURSE.

SPRING & SUMMER FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Fruits, Flour, Nails, &c., which we will sell for cash, or will take in exchange all kinds of Cash Produce. We will pay cash for Bacon and Lard.

We wish our friends and acquaintances to give us call.

WILSON & NOURSE.

SPRING & SUMMER FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Fruits, Flour, Nails, &c., which we will sell for cash, or will take in exchange all kinds of Cash Produce. We will pay cash for Bacon and Lard.

We wish our friends and acquaintances to give us call.

WILSON & NOURSE.

SPRING & SUMMER FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Fruits, Flour, Nails, &c., which we will sell for cash, or will take in exchange all kinds of Cash Produce. We will pay cash for Bacon and Lard.

We wish our friends and acquaintances to give us call.

WILSON & NOURSE.

SPRING & SUMMER FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Fruits, Flour, Nails, &c., which we will sell for cash, or will take in exchange all kinds of Cash Produce. We will pay cash for Bacon and Lard.

We wish our friends and acquaintances to give us call.

WILSON & NOURSE.

SPRING & SUMMER FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Fruits, Flour, Nails, &c., which we will sell for cash, or will take in exchange all kinds of Cash Produce. We will pay cash for Bacon and Lard.

We wish our friends and acquaintances to give us call.

WILSON & NOURSE.

SPRING & SUMMER FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Fruits, Flour, Nails, &c., which we will sell for cash, or will take in exchange all kinds of Cash Produce. We will pay cash for Bacon and Lard.

We wish our friends and acquaintances to give us call.

WILSON & NOURSE.

SPRING & SUMMER FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Fruits, Flour, Nails, &c., which we will sell for cash, or will take in exchange all kinds of Cash Produce. We will pay cash for Bacon and Lard.

We wish our friends and acquaintances to give us call.

WILSON & NOURSE.

SPRING & SUMMER FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Fruits, Flour, Nails, &c., which we will sell for cash, or will take in exchange all kinds of Cash Produce. We will pay cash for Bacon and Lard.

We wish our friends and acquaintances to give us call.

WILSON & NOURSE.

SPRING & SUMMER FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Fruits, Flour, Nails, &c., which we will sell for cash, or will take in exchange all kinds of Cash Produce. We will pay cash for Bacon and Lard.

We wish our friends and acquaintances to give us call.

WILSON & NOURSE.

SPRING & SUMMER FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Fruits, Flour, Nails, &c., which we will sell for cash, or will take in exchange all kinds of Cash Produce. We will pay cash for Bacon and Lard.

We wish our friends and acquaintances to give us call.

WILSON & NOURSE.

SPRING & SUMMER FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Fruits, Flour, Nails, &c., which we will sell for cash, or will take in exchange all kinds of Cash Produce. We will pay cash for Bacon and Lard.

We wish our friends and acquaintances to give us call.

WILSON & NOURSE.

SPRING & SUMMER FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Fruits, Flour, Nails, &c., which we will sell for cash, or will take in exchange all kinds of Cash Produce. We will pay cash for Bacon and Lard.

We wish our friends and acquaintances to give us call.

WILSON & NOURSE.

SPRING & SUMMER FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Fruits, Flour, Nails, &c., which we will sell for cash, or will take in exchange all kinds of Cash Produce. We will pay cash for Bacon and Lard.

We wish our friends and acquaintances to give us call.

WILSON & NOURSE.

SPRING & SUMMER FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,